

QI. Answer the following with Reference to context.

POEM

*But even in the dying fear,
One dreadful sound could the Rover hear,
A sound as if with the Inchcape Bell,
The devil below was ringing his knell.*

1. Describe the importance of the bell in the poem. (3)
2. What happened to the vessel at the end? (3)
3. Why can't the sailors hear anything? What would they have liked to hear? Who is responsible for the situation they are in? (4)
4. How was the weather condition when the Rover and the sailors were going towards the shore of Scotland? (3)
5. What moral lesson is conveyed to the readers through this poem? (3)

PROSE / SHORT STORIES

QII Read the extract and answer the questions given below.

I'm tired of waiting. I'm tired of thinking. I want to turn loose my hold on everything, and go sailing down, down, just like one those, poor tired leaves.

1. Who is the speaker? What is she waiting for? Why? (3)
2. Which disease was the speaker suffering from? How is the disease described in the story? (3)
3. According to the doctor what were the chances of the speaker's recovery? What did speaker's friend Sue do to cheer her up? (3)
4. Why did the artist choose to live in the Greenwich village? (3)
5. Describe the character of Sue in the story. (4)
6. Old Behrman not only achieved his dream of painting a masterpiece, but also saved a life. Discuss. (4)
7. How is "The Last Leaf" a story of hope, friendship and sacrifice? (4)

Q III Read the extract and answer the questions given below.

What do you cry, Oye fruit men?
Citron, pomegranate, and plum.
What do you play, O musicians?
Citar, sarangi and drum.
What do you chant, O magicians?
Spells for aeons to come.

1. Which fruits and musical instruments were displayed in the bazaar? (3)
2. What are the magicians doing in the bazaar? (2)
3. What items made by the goldsmith were used by the king, dancers and other people? (3)
4. Name the items used for entertainment sold in the bazaar. What items mentioned in the poem are sold by weight? (4)
5. Do you think the poet has realistically depicted the Indian bazaar in the poem? (4)

SHAKESPEARE / DRAMA

QIV.A. Answer the following questions.

My father charged you in his will to give me good education : you trained me like a peasant ,obscuring and hiding from me all gentleman like qualities.

1. Why does Orlando feel that his elder brother has not fulfilled his responsibilities towards him? (4)
2. Who is their father's good friend? Where is he now and how does he describe this place? (4)
3. Discuss two instances which bring to light that Oliver wants to get rid of Orlando. (4)

B.

*Ay, Celia;we stay'd her for your sake;
Else had she with her father rang'd along.*

1. Who is 'she' referred to in the above reference? How does Celia explain that they are inseparable ? (4)
2. Why does Duke Frederick tell Celia , "Thou art a fool". (4)
3. Discuss the plan devised by Celia to elope from her father's palace? (4)

VILLA THERESA HIGH SCHOOL, MUMBAI

Std.: VIII

First Term Exams-November 2018

Time: 2 hrs.

Date: 01/11/2018

Subject: **ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

Marks: 80

I] a) In some ways children of today's generation have a more comfortable life than their parents. Give your views for or against the statement.

Or

(15)

b) Nature presents before our eyes a sprawling panorama of beauty. Human being is a part of nature. Narrate why he/she must give due regard to his/her environment.

II. You have received a birthday gift from your grandfather who is a resident of New Zealand. Write a letter thanking him for the gift, and give your reasons why you like it. (8)

III. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Persuasion is the art of convincing someone to agree with your point of view. According to the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle, there are three basic tools of persuasion: ethos, pathos, and logos.

Ethos is a speaker's way of convincing the audience that she is a credible source. An audience will consider a speaker credible if she seems trustworthy, reliable, and sincere. This can be done in many ways. For example, a speaker can develop ethos by explaining how much experience or education she has in the field. After all, you would be more likely to listen to advice about how to take care of your teeth from a dentist than a firefighter. A speaker can also create ethos by convincing the audience that she is a good person who has their best interests at heart. If an audience cannot trust you, you will not be able to persuade them.

Pathos is a speaker's way of connecting with an audience's emotions. For example, a speaker who is trying to convince an audience to vote for him might say that he alone can save the country from a terrible war. These words are intended to fill the audience with fear, thus making them want to vote for him. Similarly, a charity organization that helps animals might show an audience pictures of injured dogs and cats. These images are intended to fill the viewers with pity. If the audience feels bad for the animals, they will be more likely to donate money.

Logos is the use of facts, information, statistics, or other evidence to make your argument more convincing. An audience will be more likely to believe you if you have data to back up your claims. For example, a commercial for soap might tell you that laboratory tests have shown that their soap kills all 7,000,000 of the bacteria living on your hands right now.

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This piece of information might make you more likely to buy their brand of soap. Presenting this evidence is much more convincing than simply saying “our soap is the best!” Use of logos can also increase a speaker’s ethos; the more facts a speaker includes in his argument, the more likely you are to think that he is educated and trustworthy. Although ethos, pathos, and logos all have their strengths, they are often most effective when they are used together. Indeed, most speakers use a combination of ethos, pathos, and logos to persuade their audiences. The next time you listen to a speech, watch a commercial, or listen to a friend try to convince you to lend him some money, be on the lookout for these ancient Greek tools of persuasion.

1. According to Aristotle, when can a speaker prove that she is credible? (3)
 2. Give 2 examples from the passage how a speaker connects with an audience’s emotions.(2)
 3. What is logos? Which tool is enhanced with the use of logos? (2)
 4. Give a suitable title for the above passage. (1)
 5. Pick out words from the passage which mean the same as: (2)
 - able to be believed; convincing -
 - genuine; honest -
- Pick out words from the passage which mean the opposite of (2)
- Weaknesses x
 - Dissuasion x

